THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1797. [N° 1841.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his Customers and others, he has now a fine Assortment of Goods, in the HARDWARE Branches, which may be had at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms.

Also an elegant Assortment of TEA TRAYS, &c. &c.

Newport, July 19, 1797.

DON CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO Knight of the royal and distinguished Order of Charles III. his Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I am informed, by the Governor of Caracas, that the Ports of said Province have been opened for the Importation in neutral Vessels of Provisions of every Kind, and such Articles of dry Goods as were not prohibited by the Proclamation of 1788, under the following Conditions, namely, that it will be necessary previous to the Importation of Provisions and dry Goods, to export from said Province an equivalent Quantity of Produce to the Cargo intended to be sent. It is further understood, that Gold and Silver are not permitted to be exported, and no Vessel will be permitted without a Passport from me or from his Catholic Majesty's Consuls in the respective Ports of the United States. Now therefore I do give this public Notice, in order that such Persons as think fit may avail themselves thereof.

Given under my Hand in Philadelphia, this 5th Day of July, 1797.

(Signed)

CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames-Street, four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the East Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Business.

There is on the Premises a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.—It is at present in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Possession will be given on the 12th September next—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, 14th July, 1797.

He has likewise to sell, a very fine Bell-Metal Mortar, Weight 176½—Part of a Cask of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and two Nests of Draws, lettered, one almost new.

AGREEABLY to a Resolve of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their Session in May last.

The Subscriber takes this Method of informing his Creditors, that he preferred his Petition to said Assembly in May Session, A. D. 1797. for an Act of Insolvency, upon giving up all his Estate for the Benefit of all his Creditors; that said Petition is continued to October Session, to be holden at New Haven, in said State of Connecticut. This is to notify said Creditors to Appear (if they see Cause) before the General Assembly and shew Reasons, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

OLIVER SMITH.

Groton, July 14th, 1797.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clear HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead

This Day published, and to be Sold at the Book Store of JABEZ DENNISON, *in Thames Street,*

AN ORATION,

Pronounced at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, on the Fourth of July, 1797.

By William Marchant.

Newport, July 18, 1797.

ALL Persons having Demands upon me, are desired to exhibit their Claims to me or one of my Attornies, viz. WILLIAM HAMMOND, of North-Kingstown, Esq; WILLIAM HAMMOND, jun. of the same North-Kingstown, or ASHER ROBBINS, of Newport, Esq; for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to me, are desired to make Payment to me or one of my said Attornies.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Newport, 17th July, 1797.

WHEREAS POLLY, my Wife, has broken her marriage Covenant, in many and scandalous Instances.—I hereby caution all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHRISTOPHER SAMBO.

Newport, July 17, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window-Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash.

Newport, June 26, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Fresh TEAS.

BEST HYSON by the Chest—Half Chest—BOHEA, by the Chest, Half Chest, just received from New-York, and arrived there imported in the Ship ONTARIO, from CANTON, about Ten Days since,

To be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street Corner of the Old Church Lane.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, as usual, suitable for the Season.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

Vice-Consular Office of the French Republic at Newport.

Executive Directory.

Arrêt of the 12th Ventose, 5th year (2d of March, 1797, O. S.)

THE Executive Directory, considering the law passed on the 9th day of March, 1793, that since the flag of the neutral powers is no longer respected by the enemies of the French Republic, and as all the rights of nations are violated and infringed to her great detriment, the French people can no longer fulfil their wishes towards those powers in general, a wish they so often manifested, and which they will form unceasingly for the entire and unlimited freedom of commerce and navigation—enjoins among other things,

Art. I. That the French ships of war and private armed vessels, shall have a right to detain and carry into the ports of the Republic, all neutral vessels, laden wholly or in part with merchandise belonging to the enemy.

Art. II. That the merchandize belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prize.

Art. III. That in every case the neutral vessels shall be set at liberty, as soon as the confiscated merchandize are unladen; that the freight thereof shall be paid at the rate agreed to by the freighters, and that a just indemnification shall be granted, in ratio of their detention by the tribunals, that are to decide upon the validity of the prizes.

Art. IV. That those tribunals shall moreover be held, to send on, three days after judgment being given, a double inventory of those merchandise to the Minister of the Navy, and another duplicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Art. V. That the present law, applicable to all the prizes that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to be carried into effect, as soon as the hostile powers, shall have declared free and unseizable, the goods and merchandize shipped on board of neutral vessels, belonging to the French Government or to citizens of the French Republic.

Considering likewise the law of the 27th of July 1793, which in supporting that of the 9th May preceding here above mentioned, enjoins that it shall have its full and entire effect; and that consequently, all other clauses that might be contrary are and remain repealed—an abrogation which obviously comprehends the law of the 1st of the same month of July, in virtue whereof the vessels belonging to the United States were excepted from the law passed on the 9th of May, in pursuance and agreeably to art. 15th of the treaty concluded on the 6th of Feb. 1778.

Considering likewise the 9th art. of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, that enjoins to all the agents of the Republic, to all the commanders of the armed force, to all civil and military officers, to cause to be respected and observed in their several stations, the treaties that unite France with the neutral powers of the old continent, and the United States of America; and adds, that said treaty shall in no wise be infringed, and that all orders which might be contrary thereto, are annulled.

Considering that this last law derogates from that of the 9th May 1793, as treaties now of the neutral powers, whose public, are consubsisting with the French it is proper thereto rary to these orders; that as well of the comfore, for the instruction manders of the armed force of the Republic and ships commissioned by it, as the tribunals that are to decide upon the validity of the prizes, to use the necessary measures for preventing that the supporting the existence of treaties that never took place, or considering as in full force treaties concluded for a limited time, that are expired, or are yet to be put in execution, agreeably to the treaties that have been modified since their conclusion; that to the latter class in particular, belongeth the treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 6th February 1778, between France and the United States of America; that in fact, by the article of said Treaty, France and the United States of America *mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in point of commerce and navigation, that said favour be not shared by the other party*, and that the same art. adds, *that the latter shall enjoy said favor gratuitously, if the concession be gratuitous, or by granting the same compensation if the concession be conditional*;—That the dispositions stipulated in favor of England, by the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at London the 19th Nov. 1794, between that power and the United States of America, are therefore considered as being made in favor of the French Republic itself, and consequently modify, in those points that are contrary to it, the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778,—That it is in pursuance of those dispositions that the French Government declared by their arrets of the 14th and 28th Messidor, 4th year, as they are again forced to do at this day that they will employ every just measure of reciprocity, they have a right to resort to, in every circumstance of the war, and in all things that concern the political, commercial, and maritime interests, of the French Republic; that consequently it is necessary to remove, by comparing the treaties of the 6th February, 1778, and of the 19th November, 1794, every doubt about the cases where said right of reciprocity is to take place.

Considering that of late doubts have arisen about the manner of proving the property of the vessels and cargoes, said to belong to neutral powers, that never would have existed, if the disposition of the ancient regulations relatively to these matters, had been better understood; that it is of importance to bring in view those dispositions, and to cause to be executed the 5th art. of the law of the 14th Feb. 1793, that is to be supported. After hearing the Ministers of Justice, of the Navy, and the Colonies,—Enacts as follows:

Art. 1. The Commissioners of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the departments, shall be careful, lest, in the contestations that might arise, about the validity of the prizes made at sea, a judgment may be given, founded upon the 7th art. of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, without the Minister of Justice having been previously consulted. Agreeably to art. 31 of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relatively to the treaties, in virtue whereof neutral vessels should endeavour to screen themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th of May, 1793.

Art. 2. The Minister of Justice shall, therefore, examine, whether the treaties appealed to, do yet exist; or whether they have been modified, since the conclusion thereof. The Minister of the Exterior shall provide him for that purpose, with all the documents he may be in want of, and he shall make his report to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the Law of the eighth Floreal 4th year.

Art. 3. The Executive Directory, makes it known to all the French Citizens, that the Treaty concluded on the 6th February, 1778, between France and the United States of America, has been in virtue of the 2d Article of said Treaty, fully modified by the Treaty concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England; in consequence,

1st. Pursuant to Art. 17 of the Treaty of London concluded on the 19th of November, 1794, copied hereafter, (1) all merchandize belonging to an enemy, or not sufficiently proved to be neutral property, shipped under the American flag, shall be confiscated; but the vessel, on board of which such property is found, shall be released and restored to the owners. The Commissioners of the Executive Directory are ordered to hasten, as much as it lays in their power, the judgment of the contestations that may arise, either about the cargoes made prizes, or of the freights and insurances.

2d. According to the 18th art. of the treaty concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, copied hereafter, (2) to the objects declared *contraband*, by the 24th article of the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, are added the following:

Timber for ship-building,
Tar, pitch, and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp, and cordage,
And all that serves, directly or indirectly, to the fitting out and equipment of vessels; except unwrought iron and fir planks. Those different articles shall be confiscated, as often as they are destined for an enemy's port, or attempted to be carried thither.

3d. In consequence of the 21st article of the treaty concluded at London on the 19th of November, 1794, copied hereafter (3) every individual, known to be American, bearer of a commission given by the enemies of France, as well as all sailors belonging to that nation, making part of the crew of a frigate, vessel, or ship of war, of the enemies of the Republic, shall be declared pirates, and treated as such, without being admitted, in any case, to allege, that they were forced to it, by threats or otherwise.

Art. 4. Agreeably to the law of the 14th

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Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
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Art. I. That the French ships of war and private armed vessels, shall have a right to detain and carry into the ports of the Republic, all neutral vessels, laden wholly or in part with merchandise belonging to the enemy.

Art. II. That the merchandize belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prize.

Art. III. That in evey case the neutral vessels shall be set at liberty, as soon as the confiscated merchandize are unladen; that the freight thereof shall be paid at the rate agreed to by the freighters, and that a just indemnification shall be granted, in ratio of their detention by the tribunals, that are to decide upon the validity of the prises.

Art. IV. That those tribunals shall moreover be held, to send on, three days after judgment being given, a double inventory of those merchandize to the Minister of the Navy, and another duplicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Art. V. That the present law, applicable to all the prizes that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to be carried into effect, as soon as the Inimical powers, shall have declared free and unseizable, the goods and merchandize shipped on board of neutral vessels, belonging to the French Government or to citizens of the French Republic.

Considering likewise the law of the 27th of July 1793, which in supporting that of the 9th May preceding here above mentioned, enjoins that it shall have its full and entire effect; and that consequently, all other clauses that might be contrary are and remain repealed—an abrogation which obviously comprehends the law of the 1st of the same month of July, in virtue whereof the vessels belonging to the United States were excepted from the law passed on the 9th of May, in pursuance and agreeably to art. 15th of the treaty concluded on the 6th of Feb. 1778.

Considering likewise the 9th art. of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, that enjoins to all the agents of the Republic, to all the commanders of the armed force, to all civil and military officers, to cause to be respected and observed in their several stations, the treaties that unite France with the neutral powers of the old continent, and the United States of America; and adds, that said treaty shall in no wise be infringed, and that all orders which might be contrary thereto, are annulled.

Considering that this last law derogates from that of the 9th May 1793, as to treaties now of the neutral powers, whose republic, are consubsisting with the French republic, are contrary to these orders; that it is proper therefore, for the instruction as well of the commanders of the armed force of the Republic and ships commissioned by it, as the tribunals that are to decide upon the validity of the prizes, to take the necessary measures for preventing after the supporting the existence of treaties that never took place, or considering as in full force treaties concluded for a limited time, that are expired, or are yet to be put in execution, agreeably to the treaties that have been modified since their conclusion; that to the latter class in particular, belongeth the treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 6th February 1778, between France and the United States of America; that in fact, by the article of said Treaty, France and the United States of America *mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in point of commerce and navigation, that said favour be not shared by the other party*, and that the same art. adds, *that the latter shall enjoy said favor gratuitously, if the concession be gratuitous, or by granting the same compensation if the concession be conditional*;—That the dispositions stipulated in favor of England, by the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at London the 19th Nov. 1794, between that power and the United States of America, are therefore considered as being made in favor of the French Republic itself, and consequently modify, in those points that are contrary to it, the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778,—That it is in pursuance of those dispositions that the French Government declared by their arrets of the 14th and 28th Messidor, 4th year, as they are again forced to do at this day that they will employ every just measure of reciprocity, they have a right to resort to, in every circumstance of the war, and in all things that concern the political, commercial, and maritime interests, of the French Republic; that consequently it is necessary to remove, by comparing the treaties of the 6th February, 1778, and of the 19th November, 1794, every doubt about the cases where said right of reciprocity is to take place.

Considering that of late doubts have arisen about the manner of proving the property of the vessels and cargoes, said to belong to neutral powers, that never would have existed, if the disposition of the ancient regulations relatively to these matters, had been better understood; that it is of importance to bring in view those dispositions, and to cause to be executed the 5th art. of the law of the 14th Feb. 1793, that is to be supported. After hearing the Ministers of Justice, of the Navy and the Colonies,—Enacts as follows:

Art. 1. The Commissioners of the Executive Directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall be careful, left, in the contestations that might arise, about the validity of the prizes made at sea, a judgment may be given, founded upon the 7th art. of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, without the Minister of Justice having been previously consulted. Agreeably to art. 31 of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relatively to the treaties, in virtue whereof neutral vessels should endeavour to screen themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th of May, 1793.

Art. 2. The Minister of Justice shall, therefore, examine, whether the treaties appealed to, do yet exist; or whether they have been modified, since the conclusion thereof. The Minister of the Exterior shall provide him for that purpose, with all the documents he may be in want of, and he shall make his report to the Executive Directory, as it is prescribed by the Law of the eighth Floreal 4th year.

Art. 3. The Executive Directory, makes it known to all the French Citizens, that the Treaty concluded on the 6th February, 1778, between France and the United States of America, has been in virtue of the 2d Article of said Treaty, fully modified by the Treaty concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England; in consequence,

1st. Pursuant to Art. 17. of the Treaty of London concluded on the 19th of November, 1794, copied hereafter, (1) all merchandize belonging to an enemy, or not sufficiently proved to be neutral property, shipped under the American flag, shall be confiscated; but the vessel, on board of which such property is found, shall be released and restored to the owners. The Commissioners of the Executive Directory are ordered to hasten, as much as it lays in their power, the judgment of the contestations that may arise, either about the cargoes made prizes, or of the freights and insurances.

2d. According to the 18th art. of the treaty concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, copied hereafter, (2) to the objects declared *contraband*, by the 24th article of the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, are added the following:

Timber for ship-building,
Tar, pitch, and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp, and cordage,

And all that serves, directly or indirectly, to the fitting out and equipment of vessels; except unwrought iron and fir planks. Those different articles shall be confiscated, as often as they are destined for an enemy's port, or attempted to be carried thither.

3d. In consequence of the 22st article of the treaty concluded at London on the 19th of November, 1794, copied hereafter (3) every individual, known to be American, bearer of a commission given by the enemies of France, as well as all sailors belonging to that nation, making part of the crew of a frigate, vessel, or ship of war, of the enemies of the Republic, shall be declared pirates, and treated as such, without being admitted, in any case, to allledge, that they were forced to it, by threats or otherwise.

Art. 4. Agreeably to the law of the 14th

February, 1793, the diſpoſitions of the regulations of the 21ſt October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ſhips and cargoes, ſhall be put in force and execution, according to their form or tenor

Shall therefore be declared good prize—every American veſſel, unprovided with a ſhipping paper, in due form, ſuch as is preſcribed by the formula annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778—the execution whereof is to be put in force, agreeably to the articles 25 and 27 of the ſame treaty (4.)

Art. 5. It is hereby enjoined to the Commiſſioners of the Executive Directory, to treat with the greateſt ſeverity, all fraudulent practices of owners of veſſels, calling themſelves neutrals, whether Americans or others, on board of whoſe veſſels ſhall be found, as has already happened ſeveral times during this war, either blank ſea letters, though ſigned and ſealed, or blank papers in form of letters, containing ſignatures of individuals, or double paſſports or ſea letters that indicate different deſtinations of the veſſels, or double invoices, bills of lading, or any other ſea papers, that ſcribe to the whole, or part of the ſame merchandize, different owners or deſtinations.

Art. 6. By means of the diſpoſitions of the preſent arret, that of the 9 nof Floreal, concerning the freights and aſſurances, is brought in, for what concerns the aſſurances alone.

Art. 7. The preſent arret, ſhall be inſerted in the bulletin of the laws.

The Miniſters of the Marine and of the Colonies, of Juſtice, and of Foreign Affairs, are charged with the execution thereof, each in his department.

(Signed) REWBELL, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Secty Gen.

A true Copy.—The Vice Conſul of the French Republic, at Newport.
L'AUCAMBAL.

NOTES, *referred to, in the foregoing*

(1) Art. 17. It is agreed, that in all caſes, where veſſels ſhall be captured or detained, on juſt ſuſpicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the ſaid veſſels ſhall be brought to the neareſt or moſt convenient port; and if any property of an enemy ſhould be found on board ſuch veſſels, that part only which belongs to the enemy ſhall be made prize, and the veſſel ſhall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder, without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper meaſures ſhall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the caſes of ſhips or cargoes, to be brought in for adjudication; and to the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips.

(2) Art. 18. In order to regulate, what is or ſhall be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed that under the ſaid denomination ſhall be comprized all arms, &c. as alſo timber for ſhip building, tar or reſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may ſerve directly to the equipment of veſſels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted, and all the above articles are hereby declared to be juſt objects of confiſcation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

(3) Art. 21. It is likewiſe agreed, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations, ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept commiſſions or inſtructions ſo to act from any foreign Prince or ſtate, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to inliſt in their military ſervice any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; and the law againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed. And if any ſubject or citizen of the ſaid parties reſpectively ſhall accept any foreign commiſſion or letter of marque, for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the ſaid party to treat and puniſh the ſaid ſubject or citizen having ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, as a pirate.

(4) *Treaty of Feb. 6th 1778 between* France *and* America.

Art. 25th. To the end that all manner of diſputes and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto, ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and burſk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby, that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubject of one of the parties; which paſſports ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to that treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be renewed every year—that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year. It is alſo agreed, that ſuch ſhips, being laden, are to be furniſhed not only with paſſports, as above mentioned, but alſo certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound; that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame; certificates which ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed forms; and if any one ſhall take upon him to alter the ſaid certificates, the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, may freely do it, &c.

Form of the paſſports and ſea letters which are to be given to the ſhips and barques according to this article:

To all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, greeting: It is hereby made known that leave and permiſſion has been given to maſter and commander of the ſhip called of the town of burthen toni, or thereabouts, lying at preſent in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with (here the quality and quantity of the merchandize on the cargo.) *After this ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make oath, before the officers who have the juriſdiction of maritime affairs that the ſhip belongs to citizens of France or the United States, the acts whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents; as likewiſe that he will keep and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter into the proper office a liſt ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſurnames, the place of birth and abode of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board of her, whom ſhe ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine. And in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhow his preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine; and ſhall give a juſt account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, and enſign of France or the United States during his voyage. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents and put our ſeal thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of 179*

N. B. The roll of equipage can be put on the back of this paſſport.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

IMPORTANT—TRULY SO!

It is with pleaſure we have it in our power to lay any thing before our readers, which has a tendency to leſſen the proſpect of a rupture with France. The following, coming from a new and influential member of the Directory, muſt, no doubt, have great weight with that Republic. This, with the following European Intelligence, is from Paris papers, and

TRANSLATED

For the N. York Gazette & General Advertiſer.

DIPLOMACY.

REPLY of L. P. SEGUR to certain Obſervations of the Moniteur and Redacteur—the firſt a paper under the influence of the Directory—the laſter, the Offic'l Gazette of government.

"IN No. 228 of the Moniteur, certain remarks are made upon a piece I had written relative to the appearances of a rupture between France and the United States of America. This ſubject is too intereſting not to be ſeriouſly examined.

The author reproaches me in too warmly cenſuring the conduct of government. I am now leſs than ever diſpoſed to do this, as the Directory has gloriouſly terminated a campaign fruitful in wonders—by a peace, the moderation of which appears to inſure its ſolidity. If what is ſaid be true; if the Directory forgetting the bickerings of party, and riſing above the fatal paſſions it engenders, has really given orders for ſnatching from the fangs of deſpotiſm, the victims it took pleaſure in tormenting; if it has broken the chains of the priſoners at Olmutz—if this be ſo, every friend to liberty muſt neceſſarily unite in extolling their conduct, and declare they have deſerved well of humanity! But this event furniſhes an additional reaſon to wiſh that its conduct may, in all reſpects be *conſiſtent—while our enemies are made to reſpect our juſtice, our friends ought to have no reaſon to complain of our ſeverity.*

I ſhall very tranſcribe the greater part of the remarks, to come at the laſt which alone appears deſerving of a ſerious diſcuſſion.

Probably the author does not wiſh that I ſhould firſt inquire whether the American merchants have ſold us dear or cheap the grain we ſtand in need of—nor whether we have paid them as we ought; he cannot wiſh I ſhould prove that it is extremely difficult for a large convoy to leave the ports of a country without permiſſion from government—The reaſon is evident: Europe wiſhed to ſtarve us; America has fed us.

Neither can the author wiſh that I ſhould inquire when, when every European power refuſed to acknowledge our independence, it was poſſible for the Preſident of the United States to determine this important queſtion, without referring it to the Legiſlature. The anecdote of the arrival of *Le Talon*, ſhould not be ſeparated from the reſt of his meaſures—and we ought, with reſpect to this point, to limit our views to the reſult, which is, that the American government has not acknowledged the Miniſters of a Prince, but *the only one which at that time, courageouſly the publicly acknowledged the French Republic which all Europe was labouring to cruſh in its infancy!!!*

It is well known that in time of war, neutral countries have frequent ſubjects of diſpute with the belligerent powers, reſpective to the deciſion of priſe cauſes, and the admiſſion or refuſal of veſſels into their ports. Theſe diſputes often tedious in the determination, are ſeldom of a nature to occaſion reprizals, and notwithſtanding the difficulty of preciſely adjuſting the reſpective pretenſions in caſes of this nature, able and patient negociators generally obtain all the ſatisfaction they deſire, whenever the grounds of their complaints are well underſtood. I have frequently experienced the truth of this in Ruſſia, and peace could never be preſerved if theſe ſecondary diſputes were neceſſarily conſidered as requiring reprizals and hoſtility to redreſs them. I have obſerved by the report of the American Secretary of State, that Mr. Pinckney was charged to ſatisfy France as to theſe objects; which induces me to perſiſt in conſidering the Britiſh treaty as our only cauſe of diſſatisfaction.

The author cannot ſeriouſly wiſh that I ſhould examine whether I have too promptly decided a very difficult queſtion—that is whether or no, an independent ſtate has the right of making a commercial treaty with any power whatever. I believe that no writer can entertain a doubt on this ſubject—Let us then paſs to the queſtion of expediency.

In *ordinary circumſtances*, any government would certainly give an inexcuſable proof of ill will to its ally, if it availed itſelf of its right as an independent power, to connect itſelf by a treaty of commerce with the enemy of that ally. Such conduct would warrant, not indeed a war, but a conſiderable coolnaſs between the two nations. The duties of juſtice ſhould never ceaſe to be fulfilled; but its relations of friendſhip and good will might be ſuſpended. But the circumſtances of the United States *were not ordinary*; and though the author affirms that the Republic in 1794, had decided the fate of the war, yet the three glorious and bloody campaigns which have ſince taken place, their various events, and the political ſtorms we have undergone, before attaining to the preſent conſtitution, evidently prove how uncertain the cataſtrophe of the grand drama muſt have appeared. Our marine was deſtroyed; that of Great-Britain became daily more formidable; and the American government dreading to ſee itſelf expoſed to the reſentment of an exaſperated power, thought itſelf compelled by imperious neceſſity to conclude the treaty of which we complain. In concert with every Frenchman, and a conſiderable number of Americans, I diſapprove their error: but exiſting circumſtances plead their excuſe; and I could have wiſhed that the French government, ſolicitous to recal not puniſh its ally, had adopted meaſures of friendſhip, and not of rigor, which to me, appears equally repugnant to ſound policy and impartial juſtice.

The moſt eſſential article of the *obſervations* is that relative to the proviſion of the treaty: and the author will permit me to remark that he rather eludes than probes the difficulty. It is too well known that the pride of Britain has never been willing to ſtoop to the dictates of morality; and that ſhe has ever been eager to ſeize property, which a neutral flag ſhould make ſacred and inviolable.—This tyrannical conduct has compelled ſeveral powers, and particularly thoſe of the firſt importance in the North of Europe, to arm in defence of their flag. I was charged by the former government, to join the confederacy on the part of France, in order to force England to acknowledge the principles of this univerſal morality, and I am confident the Americans would have done the ſame if they had been in poſſeſſion of a naval force to enable them. Their weakneſs in this reſpect is their only excuſe. I ſhall not inquire whether this circumſtance ſhould not in our opinion alſo, be an excuſe for them; nor whether, *renouncing our own principles, it is conſiſtent in us to imitate that injuſtice we have ſo loudly reprehended in the Engliſh, in concert with* ALL EUROPE. This queſtion would deſerve a profound diſcuſſion, if it related alone to the ſeizure of Engliſh property, found on board of American veſſels.

But we are very far from confining ourſelves to *this kind of reprizals*,—Almoſt every American veſſel is ſeized and condemned under the pretext that they are unprovided with a *role d'equipage*, although the form of the paſſport annexed to the treaty of 1778, is the only certificate neceſſary to prove the property American; and though this paſſport may prove that it has been granted by the conſtituted authorities of America after the Capt. has furniſhed a liſt of the names of the crew, the only formality required in a country where the ſailors are not claſſed.

Whatever regulation may have exiſted in France anterior to this period, it is a well eſtabliſhed principle, that nothing beyond what is provided for in the treaty can be required. If any additions be neceſſary, they can be made only in the way of negociation; and time muſt be given for the due execution of the ſupplementary articles.

But let us frankly avoid every diplomatic diſcuſſion. The concluſion of the letter of the miniſter of juſtice throws conſiderable light upon the queſtion we are examining.—It is clear that the French government is diſſatisfied with the American, hopes, *by acts of rigor*, in ſeizing American property under any pretext whatever, to force that power to break its treaty with Great Britain, which juſtly diſpleaſes us, and that in promiſes in this caſe the Americans ſhall experience all the juſtice and benevolence they have a right to expect of us. This is the *real fact*, without ſubterfuge or evaſion: but it is the ſyſtem which I conſider to be not only unjuſt but impolitic. I will not repeat what I have already ſaid to eſtabliſh the injuſtice of it: but to prove its impolicy ſhall only ſay that its *moſt probable conſequence will be to embitter not only the government but every individual in the United States againſt us.* I will only repeat that we have at preſent comparatively no marine, while the Engliſh have a formidable one: that if we oblige the Americans to make a deciſive option between the two powers, motives of fear may [illegible] *to the ſide of England*, and that we ſhall then have accompliſhed the preciſe object our enemy ſo ardently wiſhes for, and has uniformly had in view. On the contrary, a mild claim of juſtice, and negociations ably and prudently carried on, would moſt aſſuredly have recalled our ancient allies around our car of victory, and withdrawn them from their former oppreſſors.

We have been the terror of the world by our crimes and misfortunes—we excite its admiration by our courage—IT IS TIME TO DESERVE ITS ESTEEM BY OUR JUSTICE AND OUR MODERATION.

PARIS, May 20.

M. Du Pont, ſon of Dupont de Nemours, goes from Boſton to Philadelphia, with the title of *Conſul General of the Republic*

May 25

LA FAYETTE and his companions are at liberty. Their liberty was demanded by General Bounaparte, immediately after ſigning the preliminaries. We are aſſured that La Fayette will appear at Paris, and demand a trial.

HAVRE, May 16.

A cruizer from St. Maloes, under the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March laſt, took and brought into this port an American veſſel, bound from Baltimore to Boſton, having a rich cargo, under pretence that the ſhipping paper on board was not agreeable to the decree; as to the other papers, paſſports, bills of lading, receipts and vouchers, all were regular, and it is evident that this veſſel is American, and that its cargo is the property of a neutral nation—This caſe was brought before the tribunal of commerce, and the capture was yeſterday declared falſe and illegal, by a judgment which was diſtinguiſhed by its wiſdom and juſtice, and by the beſt commercial and diplomatic information.

SUMMARY.

It appears that the army of Conde is to be diſbanded; and, it is ſaid, they will be employed by England—for which place it was ſaid they were ſoon to embark.

The news that the Venetian Ambaſſador had been ordered to quit Paris, is not true.

Pichegru is elected Preſident of the Council of Five Hundred.

Peace between France and England is generally wiſhed for, and *partially* ſpoken of.

The Jacobin party have loſt their influence, and, Americans now begin to be re reſpected in France.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

The Citizen Le Conte, an officer of the marine of the French Republic, arrived a few days ſince in this city, from Porto Rico, aſſures that the Governor of that Iſland, to reward the zeal and bravery which the French citizens ſhewed in defending it againſt the late invaſion of the Engliſh, has granted to theſe brave warriors an unlimited liberty of commerce to Porto Rico, for 3 years.

The Citizen Le Conte alſo informs, that he ſaw at St. Martins, about ſix weeks ago, a veſſel belonging to the French Republic, furniſhed with paſſports *from* all the powers of Europe, deſtined to make a voyage round the world; ſhe had on board a number of ſcientific gentlemen; ſeveral of theſe the Citizen Le Conte converſed with.

July 6

A Correſpondent at the Havannah, in a letter dated the 26th ult. has favoured us with the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE for communication:

"About the beginnig of May, the Baron Carondolet deſpatched a number of boats from New Orleans with troops, artillery and ſtores, for the reforrification of the Forts, which had been demoliſhed ſhortly after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez; upon which Mr. E. wrote to Governor Gayoſo, remonſtrating againſt it, as an act of hoſtility to the United States.

"In anſwer Mr. E. received a letter from Gayoſo, informing him that, he intended not only to reforrify them, but to make him ſtrike the American colors and drive their troops away from the Spaniſh territory.

"An order has been iſſued at New Orleans likewiſe, for all Americans, merchants and others, either to take the oath of allegiance to Spain, or to leave the place.

"Yeſterday we had an arrival here in 25 days from New Orleans; the intelligence received and privately talked of, is of importance: It is ſaid that the American troops have been repulſed in an attempt to take the fort at the Natchez by ſurprize, were driven off but have again pitched their tents on an eminence out of the reach of the Spaniſh battery and have their flag flying. The Correſpondence between Mr. Ellicott and Gov. Gayoſo, has been lengthy and to little purpoſe; the conduct of the former has been firm and open, of the latter evaſive and diſſembling.

"It is ſaid that the Americans have taken from the Spaniards the Fort of Illinois.—Great are the apprehenſions here of a rupture between the United States and Spain, and it is reduced to a certainty that the Spaniards do not rely on their own proweſs for their defence; they look to the French for protection, and it is a fact that between 7 and 8000 French, who have at different times, and under various pretences, arrived in the U. S. are now traveling into the Weſtern Country to a rendezvous they had fixed there, with intent to defend the Miſſiſippi for the Spaniards.

[illegible]
[illegible] as the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] CHARLES, *Admiral.*
[illegible] JULY 12 1797.

February, 1791, the dispositions of the regulations of the 21st October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ships and cargoes, shall be put in force and execution, according to their form or tenor

Shall therefore be declared good prize—every American vessel, unprovided with a shipping paper, in due form, such as is prescribed by the formula annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778—the execution whereof is to be put in force, agreeably to the articles 25 and 27 of the same treaty (4.)

Art. 5. It is hereby enjoined to the Commissioners of the Executive Directory, to treat with the greatest severity, all fraudulent practices of owners of vessels, calling themselves neutrals, whether Americans or others, on board of whose vessels shall be found, as has already happened several times during this war, either blank sea letters, though signed and sealed, or blank papers in form of letters, containing signatures of individuals, or double passports or sea letters that indicate different destinations of the vessels, or double invoices, bills of lading, or any other sea papers, that ascribe to the whole, or part of the same merchandize, different owners or destinations.

Art. 6. By means of the dispositions of the present arret, that of the 9th of last Frimaire, concerning the freights and insurances, is brought in, for what concerns the insurances alone.

Art. 7. The present arret, shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

The Ministers of the Marine and of the Colonies, of Justice, and of Foreign Affairs, are charged with the execution thereof, each in his department.

(Signe) REWBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Sec'ry Gen.

A true Copy.—The Vice Consul of the French Republic, at Newport,
L' AUCAMBAL.

NOTES, *referred to, in the foregoing.*

(1) Art. 17. It is agreed, that in all cases, where vessels shall be captured or detained, on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder, without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes, so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

(2) Art. 18. In order to regulate, what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed that under the said denomination shall be comprized all arms, &c. as also timber for ship building, tar or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted, and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

(3.) Art. 21. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign Prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to inlist in their military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission or letter of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

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Art. 25th. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto, should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby, that the ship really and truly belongs to the subject of one of the parties; which passports shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year—that is, if the ship happen to return home within the space of a year. It is likewise agreed, that such ships, being laden, are to be provided not only with passports, as above mentioned, but also certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whither she is bound; that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the same; certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed forms; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

Form of the passports and sea letters which are to be given to the ships and barques according to this article:

To all who shall see these Presents, greeting: It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to master and commander of the ship called of the town of burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with (here the quality and quantity of the merchandize on the cargo.) *After this ship has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make oath, before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs that the ship belongs to citizens of France or the United States, the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents; as likewise that he will keep and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter into the proper office a list signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the place of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board of her, whom she shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine. And in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew his present leave to the officers and judges of the marine; and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, and ensign of France or the United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents and put our seal thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of* 179

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I shall very transiently pass over the greater part of the remarks, to come at the last which alone appears deserving of a serious discussion.

Probably the author does not wish that I should first inquire whether the American merchants have sold us dear or cheap the grain we stand in need of—nor whether we have paid them as we ought; he cannot wish I should prove that it is extremely difficult for a large convoy to leave the ports of a country without permission from government—The result is evident: Europe wished to starve us: America has fed us.

Neither can the author wish that I should inquire whether, when every European power was possible for us to acknowledge our independence, it refused to acknowledge it—when every European power was possible for the President of the United States to determine on this important question, without referring it to the Legislature. The anecdote of the arrival of M. *Talon*, should not be separated from the rest of his measures—and we ought, with respect to this point, to limit our views to the result, which is, that the American government has not acknowledged the Ministers of a Prince, but knowledged *only one which at that time, courageously publicly acknowledged the French Republic which all Europe was labouring to destroy in its infancy!!!*

It is well known that in time of war, neutral countries have frequent subjects of dispute with the belligerent powers, relative to the decision of prize causes, and the admission or refusal of vessels into their ports. These disputes often tedious in the determination, are seldom of a nature to occasion reprisals, and notwithstanding the difficulty of precisely adjusting the respective pretensions in cases of this nature, able and patient negociators generally obtain all the satisfaction they desire, whenever the grounds of their complaints are well understood. I have frequently experienced the truth of this in Russia, and peace could never be preserved if these secondary disputes were necessarily considered as requiring reprisals and hostility to redress them. I have observed by the report of the American Secretary of State, that Mr. Pinckney was charged to satisfy France as to these objects; which induces me to persist in considering the British treaty as our only cause of dissatisfaction.

The author cannot seriously wish that I should examine whether I have too promptly decided a very difficult question—that is whether or no, an independent state has the right of making a commercial treaty with any power whatever. I believe that no writer can entertain a doubt on this subject—Let us then pass to the question of expediency.

In *ordinary circumstances*, any government would certainly give an inexcusable proof of ill will to its ally, if it availed itself of its right as an independent power, to connect itself by a treaty of commerce with the enemy of that ally. Such conduct would warrant, not indeed a war, but a considerable coolness between the two nations. The duties of justice should never cease to be fulfilled; but the relations of friendship and good will might be suspended. But the circumstances of the United States *were not ordinary*: and though the author affirms that the Republic in 1794, had decided the fate of the war, yet the three glorious and bloody campaigns which have since taken place, their various events, and the political storms we have undergone, before attaining to the present constitution, evidently prove how uncertain the catastrophe of the grand drama must have appeared. Our marine was destroyed; that of Great-Britain became daily more formidable; and the American government dreading to see itself exposed to the resentment of an exasperated power, thought itself compelled by imperious necessity to conclude the treaty of which we complain. In concert with every Frenchman, and a considerable number of Americans, I disapprove their error: but existing circumstances plead their excuse; and I could have wished that the French government, solicitous to recal not punish its ally, had adopted measures of friendship, and not of rigor, which to me, appears equally repugnant to sound policy and impartial justice.

The most essential article of the *observations* is that relative to the provision of the treaty: and the author will permit me to remark that he rather eludes than probes the difficulty. It is too well known that the pride of Britain has never been willing to stoop to the dictates of morality; and that she has ever been eager to seize property, which a neutral flag should make sacred and inviolable.—This tyrannical conduct has compelled several powers, and particularly those of the first importance in the North of Europe, to arm in defence of their flag. I was charged by the former government, to join the confederacy on the part of France, in order to force England to acknowledge the principles of this universal morality, and I am confident the Americans would have done the same if they had been in possession of a naval force to enable them. Their weakness in this respect is their only excuse. I shall not inquire whether this circumstance should not in our opinion also, be an excuse for them; nor whether, *renouncing our own principles, it is consistent in us to imitate that injustice we have so loudly reprehended in the English, in concert with* ALL EUROPE. This question would deserve a profound discussion, if it related alone to the seizure of English property, found on board of American vessels.

But we are very far from confining ourselves to *this kind of reprisals*,—Almost every American vessel is seized and condemned under the pretext that they are unprovided with a *role d'equipage*, although the form of the passport annexed to the treaty of 1778, is the only certificate necessary to prove the property American; and though this passport may prove that it has been granted by the constituted authorities of America after the Capt. has furnished a list of the names of the crew, the only formality required in a country where the sailors are not classed.

Whatever regulation may have existed in France anterior to this period, it is a well established principle, that nothing beyond what is provided for in the treaty can be required. If any additions be necessary, they can be made only in the way of negociation; and time must be given for the due execution of the supplementary articles.

But let us frankly avoid every diplomatic discussion. The conclusion of the letter of the minister of justice throws considerable light upon the question we are examining.—It is clear that the French government dissatisfied with the American, hopes, *by acts of rigor*, in seizing American property under any pretext whatever, to force that power to break its treaty with Great Britain, which justly displeases us, and that it promises in this case the Americans shall experience all the justice and benevolence they have a right to expect of us. This is the *real fact*, without shift or evasion: but it is the system which I combat.

I will not repeat what I have already said to establish the injustice of it: but to prove its impolicy shall only say that its *most probable consequence will be to embitter not only the government but every individual in the United States against us.* I will only repeat that we have as yet comparatively not marine, while the English have a formidable one: that if we oblige the Americans to make a decisive option between the two powers,

motives of fear make them incline to the side of *England*, and that when they shall then have accomplished the precise object our enemy so ardently wishes for, and has uniformly had in view. On the contrary, a mild claim of justice, and negociations ably and prudently carried on, would most assuredly have recalled our ancient allies around our car of victory, and withdrawn them from their former oppressors.

We have been the terror of the world by our crimes and misfortunes—we excite its admiration by our courage—IT IS TIME TO DESERVE ITS ESTEEM BY OUR JUSTICE AND OUR MODERATION.

PARIS, May 20.

Victor Dupont, son of Dupont of Nemours, goes from Boston to Philadelphia, with the title of *Consul General of the Republic.*

May 25

LA FAYETTE and his companions are at liberty. Their liberty was demanded by General Buonaparte, immediately after signing the preliminaries. We are assured that La Fayette will appear at Paris, and demand a trial.

HAVRE, May 16.

A cruizer from St. Maloes, under the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March last, took at sea and brought into this port an American vessel, bound from Baltimore to Bilboa, having a rich cargo, under pretence that the shipping paper on board was not agreeable to the decree; as to the other papers, passports, bills of lading, receipts and vouchers, all were regular, and it is evident that this vessel is American, and that its cargo is the property of a neutral nation.—This case was brought before the tribunal of commerce, and the capture was yesterday declared false and illegal, by a judgment which was distinguished by its wisdom and justice, and by the best commercial and diplomatic information.

SUMMARY.

It appears that the army of Conde is to be disbanded; and, it is said, they will be employed by England—for which place it was sure they were soon to embark.

The news that the Venetian Ambassador had been ordered to quit Paris, is not true.

Pichegru is elected President of the Council of Five Hundred.

Peace between France and England is generally wished for, and *partially* spoken of.

The Jacobin party have lost their influence, and, Americans now begin to be so respected in France.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

The Citizen Le Conte, an officer of the marine of the French Republic, arrived a few days since in this city, from Porto Rico, assures that the Governor of that Island, to reward the zeal and bravery which the French citizens shewed in defending it against the late invasion of the English, has granted to these brave warriors an unlimited liberty of commerce to Porto Rico, for 2 years.

The Citizen Le Conte also informs, that he saw at St. Martins, about six weeks ago, a vessel belonging to the French Republic, furnished with passports from all the powers of Europe, destined to make a voyage round the world; she had on board a number of scientific gentlemen; several of these the Citizen Le Conte conversed with.

July 6

A Correspondent at the Havannah, in a letter dated the 26th ult. has favoured us with the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE for communication:

"About the beginnig of May, the Baron Carondelet despatched a number of boats from New Orleans with troops, artillery and stores, for the refortification of the Forts, which had been demolished shortly after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez; upon which Mr. E. wrote to Governor Gayoso, remonstrating against it, as an act of hostility to the United States.

"In answer Mr. E. received a letter from Gayoso, informing him that, he intended not only to refortify them, but to make him strike the American colors and drive their troops away from the Spanish territory.

"An order has been issued at New Orleans likewise, for all Americans, merchants and others, either to take the oath of allegiance to Spain, or to leave the place.

"Yesterday we had an arrival here in 13 days from New Orleans; the intelligence received and privately talked of, is of importance: It is said that the American troops have been repulsed in an attempt to take the fort at the Natchez by surprize, were driven off, but have again pitched their tent on an eminence out of the reach of the Spanish battery and have their flag flying. The Correspondence between Mr. Ellicott and Gov. Gayoso, has been lengthy and to little purpose; the conduct of the former has been firm and open, of the latter evasive and dissembling.

"It is said that the Americans have taken from the Spaniards the Fort of Illinois.—Great are the apprehensions here of a rupture between the United States and Spain, and it is reduced to certainty that the Spaniards do not rely on their own prowess for their defence; the look to the French for protection, and it is a fact that between 7 and 8000 French, who have at different times, and under various pretences, arrived in the U. S. are now traveling into the Western Country to a rendezvous they had fixed there, with intent to defend the Mississippi for the Spaniards.

[illegible] ment to
[illegible] EARLE, Admin't.
Portsmouth June 12, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The following facts, relative to the capture of the ship Nancy belonging to Mr. William Davy, of this city, are well worthy the attention of our merchants.

The ship was captured off the capes of Delaware on the 23d of May last, by the French privateer La Pandour, Capt. Garrafcan, and sent into Curracoa. The Capt. (Perry) arrived here yesterday, and informs that upon their arrival at Curracca, he found there a French frigate the commander of which, on examination of the Nancy's papers, censured Garrafcan severely for the capture, as did also the Governor of the place, who conscious of the illegality of the measure, would suffer no proceis to be issued—But, infamous to relate, upon opening the post office bag,* a number of letters were found, written by Frenchmen in Philadelphia, tending to invalidate every evidence contained in the papers, and basely denouncing the ship and cargo as English property.—The President's speech to Congress, which was found amongst those letters, was also produced as a certain evidence of an approaching rupture between their nation and America. The vessel was then ordered for some other port, notwithstanding every exertion made in her favour by the American Consul, Mr. Phillips, and Capt. Perry, whose life was threatened if he attempted to go on board. He has brought his protest, and other evidences, in authentication of the above atrocious proceedings.

Capt. Perry informs that Garrafcan appeared to have accurate information of every vessel expected to sail soon from this port, and in particular, that he was then looking out for the ship Hindoftan, belonging to Messrs. Odier and Bouquet, Bankers.

* *The American Consul particularly requested Capt Perry to make this known.*

ADVICE

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OF OTHER CITIES IN THE *UNITED STATES*

The fummer feason is the season of fevers, and of those inflammatory diseases which attack man. It is principally large cities, and especially Philadelphia, that are subject to those misfortunes.

The effervescence of the bile is one of the most common causes of those diseases in the warm weather. I think it will be rendering humanity service to point out some means of preservation against the destroying pestilence.

One of the general causes of the epidemic diseases is the noxious quality of air, which becomes vitiated by a variety of circumstances to which the magistrates should pay the closest attention.

1. The streets, often strewed for days together with the putrifying carcases of dead animals, should be cleansed. These streets should be daily watered and the gutters swept.

2. A watchful superintendance should take place over several kinds of manufactures, particularly breweries, sugar houses, and others liable to have heaps of fermenting materials.

3. The keeping of hogs in populous quarters of the town should be guarded against.

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I will mention an instance. A few days ago several barrels of putrid beef were buried a very few inches under ground and on the outskirts of the city. This is sufficient to disease the whole city. Putrid substances should be thrown into the river at a considerable distance below the city.

It would also be adviseable to bury the dead, at least during the hot weather, at a distance from the city, and at a considerable depth.

A stop put to the abuses I have been speaking of would certainly contribute to the preservation of the cities of the United States from that dreadful disease known by the name of the YELLOW FEVER.

As a preservative for individuals I would recommend the use of acids and vomits to those, who have the stomach loaded with bile. The disuse of animal food, and of spirituous liquors, a vegetable and plain diet, in a word whatever can cool down the heat of the blood and the effervescence of the bile are recommended. AN EUROPEAN.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR,

The Chevalier d'Yrujo is much censured in the Gazette of the United States of Saturday last, by a writer who signs himself Americanus, for having published his letter to the Secretary of State. If the crime is publishing, has not the government committed this crime before him? Have we not seen published in all the newspapers with every mark of official authenticity, that the conduct of the Spaniards deserves praise: "that they do not mean *to insist for an indefinite period the stipulations of the treaty*;" and also, "That there is much reason to believe, Mr. Elliot's suspicions well founded, *that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic Majesty to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.*" &c. &c.

Would the Chevalier d'Yrujo have fulfilled the duties of his station, if he had suffered these official and public attacks upon the good faith of his nation to have passed unnoticed? Was it not incumbent on him to elucidate facts, and destroy conjectures, equally injurious and unfounded.

Americanus appears to have very extraordinary ideas of equity and justice. On the one hand, he does not censure the government for making their attack public, through the medium of the press; and on the other, he is greatly scandalised, that the attack should be repelled with the same weapon. He goes further, by denying to those foreign agents, who come across the seas to promote the interest of the powers they represent, the right to defend themselves when attacked, in a manner not refused to any individual in the United States. —A man with such principles, if he be an American, must be an *Anglo* American.

The plain truth of the case, is this. The Chevalier d'Yrujo, and the Sovereign, whose interests he is sent to promote, have been publicly and severely stigmatized: Why should he be denied the use of the press, to repel an attack through the medium of the press?—The fact is, Sir, that those who, for certain ends, are in the habit of acting in darkness, dread the light that may be thrown upon their machinations, by the torch of truth.

It is true, that in countries where the press is not as free as it is here, and where the people have no share in the government, it is not usual to give publicity to diplomatic correspondences; yet there are instances, even with the monarchies of Europe, in which considerable publicity has been given in these matters. In the case of Armfeldt, copies of the correspondence between Naples and Sweden were profusely distributed to persons belonging to the diplomatic *corps* in both countries; and it was finally printed in the three countries, and published to the world.

But we are not to look to Europe, to justify the propriety of publicity, in all governmental concerns, in this country. Here the government is the creature of the people, of course public opinion has prodigious weight; and if any branch of the public functionaries attempt to make, by means of the press, an impression upon the public mind, injurious to the character and interests of a friendly foreign nation, it is not only the right, but it must be the duty of the representative of that nation to repel the attempt in the only way it can be met,—also through the medium of the press.

This is what the Chevalier d'Yrujo has done. The conduct of the government of Spain has been attacked officially, and of printing; and he has defended the government of Spain officially, and by printing, in doing this, if he has misrepresented facts, and has not supported them by sufficient documents, let it be shewn; or if his deductions from them are false, let their fallacy be exposed; but in this free country, let it not be said, that the press shall be a weapon of attack only, and not of defence; none but an Anglo American could maintain such a doctrine.

VERUS.

BOSTON, July 19.

From France we have news to June 2d, about 20 days later than before received. It comes by an arrival at Salem from Bourdeaux. Its aspect is pacific.—Preparations for the Congress at Berne were in great forwardness.—We know not who were to be the commissioners on the part of France. Germany and France are at perfect peace; the French troops retiring from Austria, and the Austrians troops taking possession of the posts as the French recede.

July 22.

M'Lean's "Canada Plot" is likely to turn out worse than Cataline's late conspiracy. The father in law of the Vermont Lion, and a number of others will be implicated—The greatest rogue they say has turned King's evidence.

NEWPORT, July 25.

Capt. Hazard, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in 42 Days from Liverpool, informs that an actual Insurrection has taken Place in Ireland, which has assumed the most alarming Appearance—that in Belfast, one of the largest Churches has been demolished, and a Number of Priests and others put to death—that there has lately been 30,000 Troops, principally Cavalry, sent from England to aid their Government—that at Brest there were 60,000 French Troops embarking, which it was supposed were to invade Ireland or England.

MARRIED]—On Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN, to Miss NANCY HUDSON, both of this Town.

—At the Friends' Meeting House, in Wickford, North Kingstown, Mr. BORDEN RATHBUN, to Miss WAIT THOMAS, both of this Town.

DIED]—At Calcutta, Mr. SAMUEL WIGHTMAN, of this Town, in the 21st Year of his Age; much lamented by his Friends, and respected by all who knew him, as an amiable and promising young Man.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 24.

ENTERED,

Brig Peggy, Finch,	from	Bourdeaux
Ship Ruffell, Wood,		Canton
Sloop Reliance, Philips,		Havanna
—— Concord, Cahoone,		New York

CLEARED,

Brig Peyton Randolph, Cozzens,	for	Surinam
Sloop Pomona, Bliss,		New York
schooner Sally, Burke,		Ditto
Sloop George, Brown,		Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,		Ditto
Ship Hope, Allin,		Charleston
Sloop Clementina, Anthony,		New York

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

July 19th, 1797.

[Having made a material mistake in the copy of the following act, published in the news-papers, I think it necessary to republish it, corrected agreeably to the act as it passed the General Assembly.]

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

An Act for calling in the Notes and Securities issued by the State, for Services and Supplies during the late War with Great Britain, which have not been liquidated and exchanged, and for giving the Holders of them new Securities.

BE it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof is hereby Enacted, That the holders of the notes and securities issued by the State, for services and supplies during the late war with Great Britain, included in the several descriptions of notes and securities in the act passed at the session held in January, A. D. 1795 and in the act in addition thereto, passed at the session held in May, A. D. 1795, for transferring the debt due from the United States to this State, and which have not been liquidated and exchanged, agreeably to the provision of the said acts, be, and they are hereby authorized and permitted, any time before the first day of January, A. D. 1798, to carry the said notes and securities into the General Treasury: and that the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby empowered and required, to liquidate and adjust such demands, and give new securities for the amount thereof, upon the principles of the said acts, to carry an interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A. D. 1795.

It is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the General Treasurer pay and indorse on all notes, carrying the said interest of four per cent. per annum, from the said first day of January, A. D. 1795, which have been already issued, and upon such as shall be issued pursuant to this act, two years interest, in certificates, for the amount of such payments, to be paid out of the next State tax, or any other money that may be in the General Treasury.

Provided nevertheless, and it is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no certificate for interest, issued agreeably to this act, be paid until after the said first day of January, A. D. 1798.

It is ordered, that this act be published in the several news-papers in the State.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE General Treasurer requests all Persons possessed of any notes or Certificates, issued by the Authority of this State (as referred to in the above recited Act) to bring or send them to his Office, as soon as may be, that the Spirit and Intention of the Legislature may be carried into Execution.

H. SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treasurer*

Newport July 24th, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

June Session, A D. 1797.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That Proceedings be stayed on all Petitions pending before this Assembly, wherein the staying of Proceedings is prayed for; that all Petitioners who stand committed to Goal, or who are liable to be committed, upon civil Process, be liberated until the Rising of this Assembly at next Session, provided they give Bonds, satisfactory to the Sheriffs of the several Counties where they have been, or may be committed, that they will return to Goal if the Prayer of their respective Petitions shall not be granted.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That no Petitions, to which there are adverse Parties, be heard at the Session of this Assembly, to be holden at *Bristol*, on the 2d *Monday* in *September* next; that no Costs for that Session be taxed on such Petitions by either of the Parties: And that a Copy of this Resolve be published in the *Newport Mercury*, and in one of the *Providence* Newspapers.

A true Copy:

Witness.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, *July 26*,

Will be presented,

A favourite Comedy, in 3 Acts (never performed here) called

Next Door Neighbours.

Written by Mrs. INCHBALD.

Sir George Splenderville,	Mr. Harper.
Manly,	Rowlon.
Wilford,	Kenny.
Blackman,	J. Jones.
Mr. Lucre,	M'Kenzie.
Lord Rakeland,	Kedey.
Bumly,	Marshall.
Lady Caroline Seymour,	Mrs. Harper.
Lady Bridget Squander,	Mrs. Green.
Evans,	Mrs. Kenna.
Eleanor,	Marshall.

To which will be added,

A favourite Comedy, in 2 Acts, (never performed here) called the

Wedding-Day.

Written by Mrs. INCHBALD.

Sir Adam Contest,	Mr. Kenna.
Mr. Mulden,	Kedey.
Thomas,	M'Kenzie.
Lord Rakeland,	Harper.
Mrs. Hamford,	Mrs. Rowlon.
Lady Autumn,	Kenna.
Hannah,	Miss Green.
Lady Contest (*with a Song in Character*)	Mrs. Marshall.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets, &c. as usual.

Vice-Consular Office of the French Republic, at Newport, (R. I)

ALL Persons having Demands against, as being concerned in the Prize PERSEVERANCE, belonging to the French Privateer Sans Pareille, are requested to exhibit their Accounts or Claims, from this Date to the 10th of August next, to the Subscriber, Vice Consul of the French Republic, at Newport.

Newport, (R. I.) 2d Thermidor, 5th Year of the French Republic (July 20th, 1797.)

L'AUCAMBAL.

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taste and Flavour equal to any.

Also, a few Cask and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, just imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joseph Finch, Master, from Bourdeaux—and to be sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25. 4w

For Sale, by

SIMON DAVIS,

NEW-England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar, by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ROBERT FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us within the above Term.

HENRY LAWTON,
BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

BATHSHEBA FISH, *Administratrix.*

Portsmouth 10th of 6th Month, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been appointed Commissioners, by the Town Council of South Kingston, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS, deceased, represented Insolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend on said Business at the House of PETER BOSS, in South-Kingston, the second Wednesday in August, September, October, November, and December. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Terms. Original Entries on Book Accounts, and original Obligations, will be requested in Evidence, otherwise Demands awarded thereon cannot be noticed. F. PERRY,
Wm. TAYLOR.

South-Kingston, July 20, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The following facts, relative to the capture of the ship Nancy belonging to Mr. William Davy, of this city, are well worthy the attention of our merchants.

The ship was captured off the capes of Delaware on the 23d of May last, by the French privateer La Pandour, Capt. Garrascan, and sent into Curracoa. The Capt. (Perry) arrived here yesterday, and informs that upon their arrival at Curracoa, he found there a French frigate the commander of which, on examination of the Nancy's papers, censured Garrascan severely for the capture, as did also the Governor of the place, who conscious of the illegality of the measure, would suffer no process to be issued—But, infamous to relate, upon opening the post office bag,* a number of letters were found, written by Frenchmen in Philadelphia, tending to invalidate every evidence contained in the papers, and basely denouncing the ship and cargo as English property.—The President's speech to Congress, which was found amongst those letters, was also produced as a certain evidence of an approaching rupture between their nation and America. The vessel was then ordered for some other port, notwithstanding every exertion made in her favour by the American Consul, Mr. Phillips, and Capt. Perry, whose life was threatened if he attempted to go on board. He has brought his protest, and other evidences, in authentication of the above atrocious proceedings.

Capt. Perry informs that Garrascan appeared to have accurate information of every vessel expected to sail soon from this port, and in particular, that he was then looking out for the ship Hindostan, belonging to Messrs. Odier and Bouluquet, Boston.

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It would also be adviseable to bury the dead, at least during the hot weather, at a distance from the city, and at a considerable depth.

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The Chevalier d'Yrujo is much censured in the Gazette of the United States of Saturday last, by a writer who signs himself Americanus, for having published his letter to the Secretary of State. If the crime is publishing, has not the government committed this crime before him? Have we not seen published in all the newspapers with every mark of official authenticity, that the conduct of the Spaniards demonstrates: "that they do not mean *to fulfil for an indefinite period the stipulations of the treaty*;" and also, "That there is much reason to believe, Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, *that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic Majesty to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.*" &c. &c.

Would the Chevalier d'Yrujo have fulfilled the duties of his station, if he had suffered these official and public attacks upon the good faith of his nation to have passed unnoticed? Was it not incumbent on him to elucidate facts, and destroy conjectures, equally injurious and unfounded.

Americanus appears to have very extraordinary ideas of equity and justice. On the one hand, he does not censure the government for making their attack public, through the medium of the press; and on the other, he is greatly scandalised, that the attack should be repelled with the same weapon. He goes further, by denying to those foreign agents, who come across the seas to promote the interest of the powers they represent, the right to defend themselves when attacked, in a manner not refused to any individual in the United States. —A man with such principles, if he be an American, must be an *Anglo* American.

The plain truth of the case, is this. The Chevalier d'Yrujo, and the Sovereign, whose interests he is sent to promote, have been publicly and severely stigmatized: Why should he be denied the use of the press, to repel an attack through the medium of the press?—The fact is, Sir, that those who, for certain ends, are in the habit of acting in darkness, dread the light that may be thrown upon their machinations, by the torch of truth.

It is true, that in countries where the press is not as free as it is here, and where the people have no share in the government, it is not usual to give publicity to diplomatic correspondencies; yet there are instances, even with the monarchies of Europe, in which considerable publicity has been given in these matters. In the case of Armfeldt, copies of the correspondence between Naples and Sweden were profusely distributed to persons belonging to the diplomatic *corps* in both countries; and it was finally printed in the freer countries, and published to the world.

But we are not to look to Europe, to justify the propriety of publicity, in all governmental concerns, in this country. Here the government is the creature of the people, of course public opinion has prodigious weight; and if any branch of the public functionaries attempt to make, by means of the press, an impression upon the public mind, injurious to the character and interests of a friendly foreign nation, it is not only the right, but it must be the duty of the representative of that nation to repel the attempt in the only way it can be met,—also through the medium of the press.

This is what the Chevalier d'Yrujo has done. The conduct of the government of Spain has been attacked officially, and of printing; and he has defended the government of Spain officially, and by printing; in doing this, if he has misrepresented facts, and has not supported them by sufficient documents, let it be shewn; or if his deductions from them are false, let their fallacy be exposed; but in this free country, let it not be said, that the press shall be a weapon of attack only, and not of defence; none but an Anglo American could maintain such a doctrine.

VERUS.

BOSTON, July 19.

From France we have news to June 2d, about 20 days later than before received. It comes by an arrival at Salem from Bourdeaux. Its aspect is pacific.—Preparations for the Congress at Berne were in great forwardness. —We know not who were to be the commissioners on the part of France. Germany and France are at perfect peace; the French troops retiring from Austria, and the Austrians troops taking possession of the posts as the French recede.

July 22.

M'Lean's "Canada Plot," is likely to turn out worse than Catiline's late conspiracy. The father in law of the Vermont Lion, and a number of others will be implicated—The greatest rogue they say has turned King's evidence.

NEWPORT, July 25.

Capt. Hazard, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in 42 Days from Liverpool, informs than an actual insurrection has taken Place in Ireland, which has assumed the most alarming Appearance—that in Belfast, one of the largest Churches has been demolished, and a Number of Priests and others put to death—that there has lately been 30,000 Troops, principally Cavalry, sent from England to aid their Government—that at Brest there were 60,000 French Troops embarking, which it was supposed were to invade Ireland or England.

MARRIED]—On Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN, to Miss NANCY HUDSON, both of this Town.

—At the Friends' Meeting House, in Wickford, North Kingstown, Mr. BORDEN RATHBUN, to Miss WAIT THOMAS, both of this Town.

DIED]—At Calcutta, Mr. SAMUEL WIGHTMAN, of this Town, in the 21st Year of his Age; much lamented by his Friends, and regretted by all who knew him, as an amiable and promising young Man.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 24.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Peggy, Finch,	Bourdeaux
Ship Russell, Wood,	Canton
Sloop Reliance, Philips,	Havanna
—— Concord, Caboone,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Peyton Randolph, Cozzens,	Surinam
Sloop Pomona, Bliss,	New York
Schooner Sally, Burke,	Ditto
Sloop George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Ship Flora, Allin,	Charleston
Sloop Clementina, Anthony,	New York,

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

July 19th, 1797.

[Having made a material mistake in the copy of the following act, published in the news-papers, I think it necessary to republish it, corrected agreeably to the act as it passed the General Assembly.]

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

An Act for calling in the Notes and Securities issued by the State, for Services and Supplies during the late War with Great-Britain, which have not been liquidated and exchanged, and for giving the Holders of them new Securities.

BE it *Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof is hereby Enacted*, That the holders of the notes and securities issued by the State, for services and supplies during the late war with Great-Britain, included in the several descriptions of notes and securities in the act passed at the session held in January, A. D. 1795 and in the act in addition thereto, passed at the session held in May, A. D. 1795, for transferring the debt due from the United States to this State, and which have not been liquidated and exchanged, agreeably to the provision of the said acts, be, and they are hereby authorized and permitted, any time before the first day of January, A. D. 1798, to carry the said notes and securities into the General Treasury: and that the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby empowered and required, to liquidate and adjust such demands, and give new securities for the amount thereof, upon the principles of the said acts, to carry an interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A. D. 1795.

It is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the General Treasurer pay and indorse on all notes, carrying the said interest of four per cent. per annum, from the said first day of January, A. D. 1795, which have been already issued, and upon such as shall be issued pursuant to this act, two years interest, in certificates, for the amount of such payments, to be paid out of the next State tax, or any other money that may be in the General Treasury.

Provided nevertheless, and it is further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no certificate for interest, issued agreeably to this act, be paid until after the said first day of January, A. D. 1798.

It is ordered, that this act be published in the several news-papers in the State.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE General Treasurer requests all Persons possessed of any notes or Certificates, issued by the Authority of this State (as referred to in the above recited Act) to bring or send them to his Office, as soon as may be, that the Spirit and Intention of the Legislature may be carried into Execution.

H. SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treasurer*

Newport July 24th, 1797.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

June Session, A D. 1797.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That Proceedings be stayed on all Petitions pending before this Assembly, wherein the staying of Proceedings is prayed for; that all Petitioners who stand committed to Goal, or who are liable to be committed, upon civil Process, be liberated until the Rising of this Assembly at next Session, provided they give Bonds, satisfactory to the Sheriffs of the several Counties where they have been, or may be committed, that they will return to Goal if the Prayer of their respective Petitions shall not be granted.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That no Petitions, to which there are adverse Parties, be heard at the Session of this Assembly, to be holden at *Bristol*, on the 2d *Monday* in *September* next; that no Costs for that Session be taxed on such Petitions by either of the Parties: And that a Copy of this Resolve be published in the *Newport Mercury*, and in one of the *Providence* Newspapers.

A true Copy:

Witness,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

To-morrow Evening, *July 26,*

Will be presented,

A favourite Comedy, in 3 Acts (never performed here) called

Next Door Neighbours.

Written by Mrs. INCHBALD.

Sir George Splendorville,	Mr. Harper.
Manly,	Rowson.
Wilford,	Kenny.
Blackman,	J. Jones.
Mr. Lucre,	M'Kenzie.
Lord Hazard,	Kedey.
Bounty,	Marshall.
Lady Caroline Seymour,	Mrs. Harper.
Lady Bridget Squander,	Miss Green.
Evans,	Mrs. Kenna.
Eleanor,	Marshall.

To which will be added,

A favourite Comedy, in 2 Acts, (never performed here) called the

Wedding-Day.

Written by Mrs. INCHBALD.

Sir Adam Contest,	Mr. Kenny.
Mr. Milden,	Kedey.
Thomas,	M'Kenzie.
Lord Rakeland,	Harper.
Mrs. Hamford,	Mrs. Rowson.
Lady Autumn,	Kenna.
Hannah,	Miss Green.
Lady Contest (*with a Song in Character*)	Mrs. Marshall.

Doors to be open at Half after Six o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets, &c. as usual.

Vice-Consular Office of the French Republic, at Newport, (R. I.)

ALL Persons having Demands against, as being concerned in the Prize PERSEVERANCE, belonging to the French Privateer Sans Pareille, are requested to exhibit their Accounts or Claims, from this Date to the 10th of August next, to the Subscriber, Vice Consul of the French Republic, at Newport.

Newport, (R. I.) 2d Thermidor, 5th Year of the French Republic (July 20th, 1797.)

L'AUCAMBAL.

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taste and Flavour equal to any.

Also, a few Cask and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, just imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joseph Finch, Master, from Bourdeaux—and to be sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25. 4w

For Sale, by

SIMON DAVIS,

NEW-England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar, by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce; Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ROBERT FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us within the above Term,

HENRY LAWTON,
BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

BATHSHEBA FISH, *Administratrix.*

Portsmouth, 10th of 6th Month, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been appointed Commissioners, by the Town Council of South Kingston, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS, deceased, represented Insolvent: And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, will attend on said Business at the House of PETER BOSS, in South-Kingston, the second Wednesday in August, September, October, November, and December. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Terms. Original Entries or Book Accounts, and original Obligations, will be requested in Evidence, otherwise Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

F. PERRY,
Wm. TAYLOR.

South-Kingston, July 20, 1797.

TO MY BED.

THO' great thy different powers appear,
To raiſe the ſigh, or check the tear,
Replete with joy and ſorrow;
To day thy bloſſom ſhall contain
Exulting pleaſure's fleeting train,
Deſponding grief—TO-MORROW.

Yet know, 'tis not thy downy throne,
'Tis not thy ſoft embrace alone,
The troubled breaſt compoſes,
For whate'er dreſs thy ſhape adorns,
'Tis VICE that makes the bed of THORNS,
And VIRTUE that of ROSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1797.

THE Commiſſioners

for carrying into Effect the Twenty-firſt Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty, and the United States of America hereby give Information to all Perſons therein concerned, that in order to terminate all Differences, on Account of the Loſſes ſuſtained, by the Citizens of the United States, in Conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late War between *Spain* and *France*, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the Hours of Ten and One o'Clock daily) all Complaints and Applications authorized by the ſaid Article, during Eighteen Months from the Day of the Date hereof.——And that they have Power to examine all ſuch Perſons as come before them, on Oath or Affirmation, touching the Complaints in Queſtion;—and alſo to receive in Evidence, all written Teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LORIA,
Commiſſioner's Office, *Secretary.*
No. 109 *Mulberry Street.*

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10, 1797

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of Sewing Silk.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Pierces of *good* Moloſſes.

Beſt Portto Prince Moloſſes, by Hogſhead; Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmok'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sawing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; 7/8 and Yard-wide Iriſh Linens; a large Aſſortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarſenets and Lutеſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Alſo—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has juſt received, a freſh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES

Newport, March 28, 1797.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality, at their Medicine Store in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.——Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th of 7th Month 1797.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN VILETT, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to exhibit them to us the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate, for Adjuſtment, within One Year from this Date, otherwiſe they will not be received; and all thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to make immediate Payment.

PATIENCE VILETT, *Adminiſtratrix.*
NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST, } *Adminiſtrators.*
ELISHA LAWTON, }

Newport, July 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling Houſe, in Newport, a very pleaſant Stand for Retailing, at the North-Eaſt Part of the Town.—Apply to JOSEPH ALLEN, on the Premiſes.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment

Imported in the laſt Ships,

And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel;
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport June 5, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as at New York, or any other State.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar-Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuper fine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs,
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Juſt received, and now ſelling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankineis, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, chargeable Luteſtrings, and Taffanies of various Colours, &c &c. &c.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALL

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and broad Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given.——Alſo his MANSION HOUSE on the 29th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 15th, 1797.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

I hereby certify, that the Town-Council, of the Town of Newport, at a legal Meeting, on Thurſday the 6th of July Inſtant, did repeal the Guardianſhip over the Perſon and Eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

At a Town-Council, held at the Council Chamber, Newport, by Adjournment, Thurſday July, 6, 1797.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That all Tavern-Keepers, and Innholders, apply to Council on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to obtain their Licences, agreeable to Law.

Witneſs, JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

TO MY BED.

THO' great thy different powers appear,
To raise the figh, or check the tear,
Replete with joy and sorrow;
To day thy blossom shall contain
Exulting pleasure's fleeting train,
Desponding grief—TO-MORROW.

Yet know, 'tis not thy downy throne,
'Tis not thy soft embrace alone,
The troubled breast composes,
For whate'er dress thy shape adorns,
'Tis VICE that makes the bed of THORNS,
And VIRTUE that of ROSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1797.

THE Commissioners

for carrying into Effect the Twenty-first Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty, and the United States of America hereby give Information to all Persons therein concerned, that in order to terminate all Differences, on Account of the Losses sustained, by the Citizens of the United States, in Consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between *Spain* and *France*, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the Hours of Ten and One o'Clock daily) all Complaints and Applications authorized by the said Article, during Eighteen Months from the Day of the Date hereof.—And that they have Power to examine all such Persons as come before them, on Oath or Affirmation, touching the Complaints in Question;—and also to receive in Evidence, all written Testimony, authenticated in such Manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOMBARD,
Secretary.

Commissioner's Office,
No. 109 *Mulberry Street.*

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of Sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-street,
Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situate on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,
That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ⅞ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarsenets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now selling, Wholesale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the first Quality, at their Medicine Store in Thames street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.——Also—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Esq; of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their Accounts; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th of 7th Month 1797.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Capt. JOHN VILETT, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to us the Subscribers, Administrators to said Estate, for Adjustment, within One Year from this Date, otherwise they will not be received; and all those that are indebted, are desired to make immediate Payment.

PATIENCE VILETT, *Administratrix.*
NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST, } *Administrators.*
ELISHA LAWTON, }

Newport, July 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Dwelling House, in Newport, a very pleasant Stand for Retailing, at the North-East Part of the Town.—Apply to JOSEPH ALLEN, on the Premises.

Newport, July 3, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Assortment

Imported in the last Ships,
And now selling, by Wholesale and Retail, At the usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the best Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who shall please to favour them with their Custom.

N. B. Home-made Tow Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.

May 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel;
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townships in the District of Main, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New York, or any other State.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp,

Russia and Swedes' Bar-Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Hessian Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box
Hamburgh Cordial Cases.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankinets, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS

Likewise, chargeable Lutestrings, an Tiffanies of various Colours, &c &c. &c.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.——Also his MANSION HOUSE, on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 15th, 1797.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

I hereby certify, that the Town-Council, of the Town of Newport, at a legal Meeting, on Thursday the 6th of July Instant, did repeal the Guardianship over the Person and Estate of Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

At a Town-Council, held at the Council Chamber, Newport, by Adjournment, Thursday, July, 6, 1797.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That all Tavern-Keepers, and Innholders, apply to Council, on the first Monday in August next, to take out Licences, agreeable to Law.

Witness, JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*